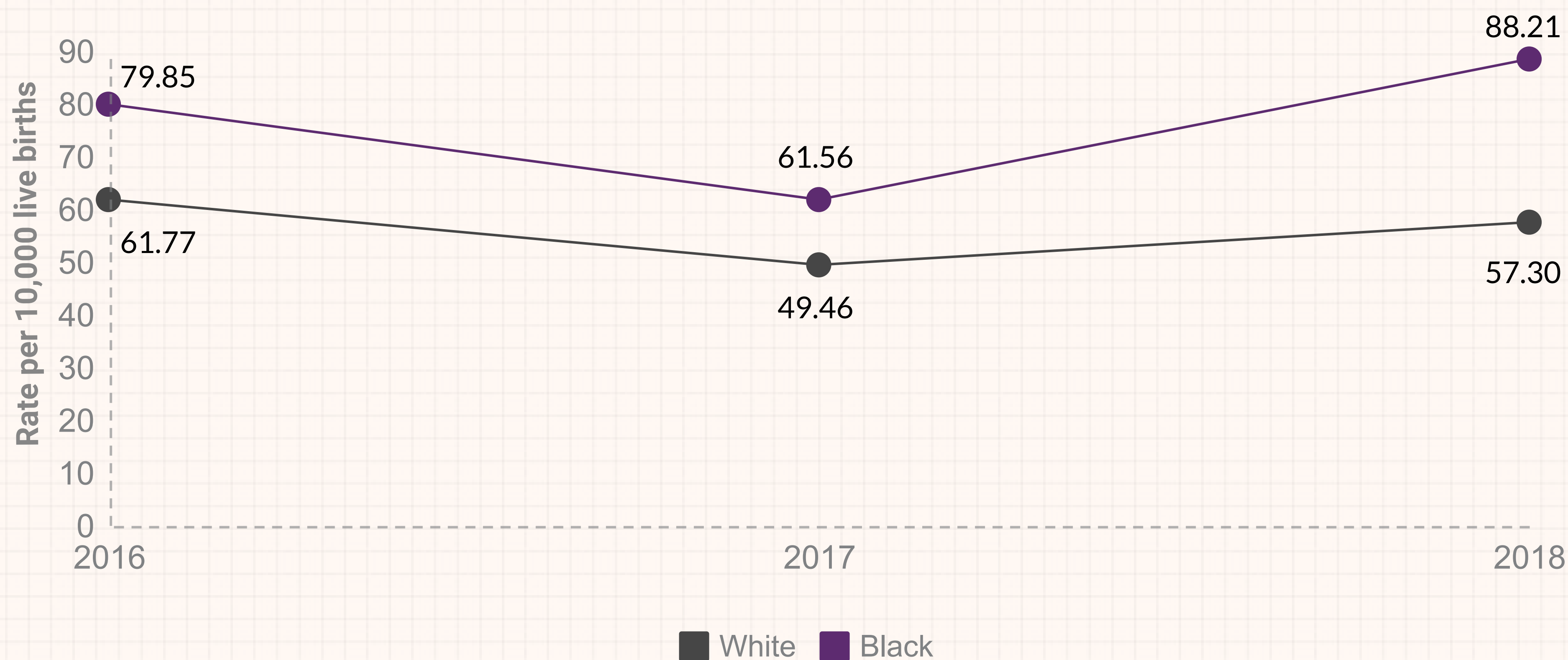




NAS INFANTS DIAGNOSED IN MISSOURI BY RACE

2016 - 2018



Source: Bureau of Health Care Analysis and Data Dissemination, Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services

In Missouri, roughly three times as many White babies are diagnosed with NAS than African-American babies, but when the differences in the total number of live births for these race groups are accounted for African-American children are at higher risk of experiencing neonatal abstinence syndrome. These statistics correspond with the higher rates of African-American women with substance use disorders (SUD). SUD treatment before, during, and after pregnancy can decrease the negative impact to the mother-infant dyad.

**Please note that the NAS case definition displayed here was introduced in 2019 and is adapted from the national CSTE case definition. Counts and rates may differ from those previously disseminated by DHSS. This definition represents only infants diagnosed within 28 days of birth and are not de-duplicated, meaning that one child may have multiple healthcare visits.*